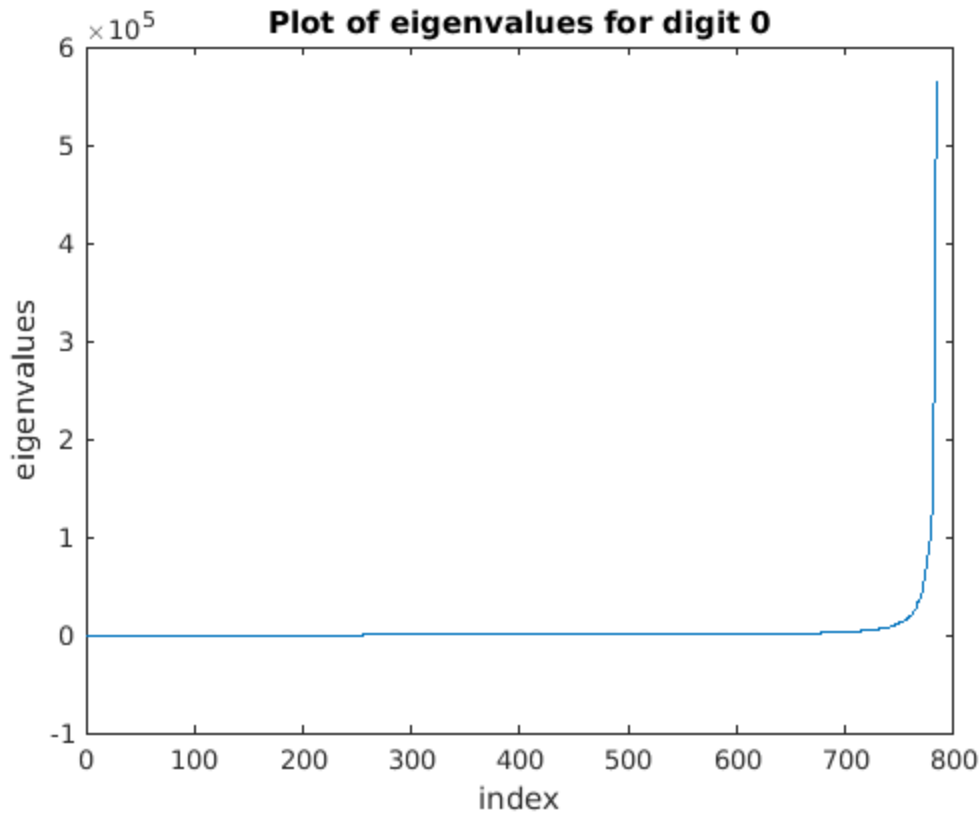
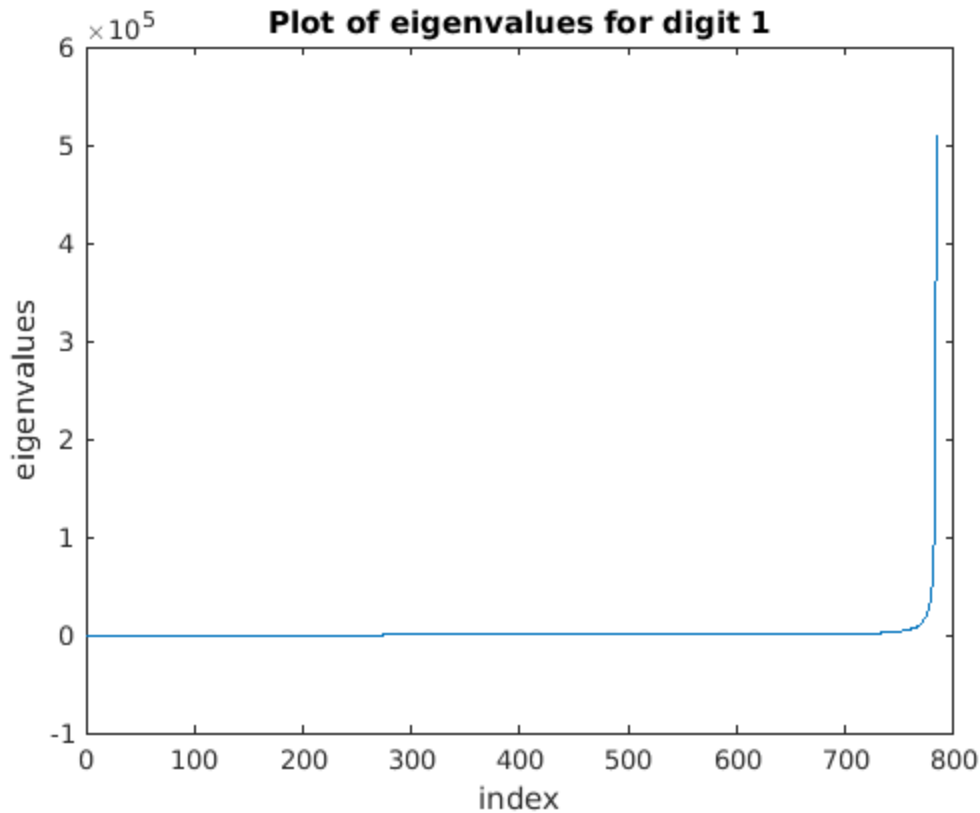


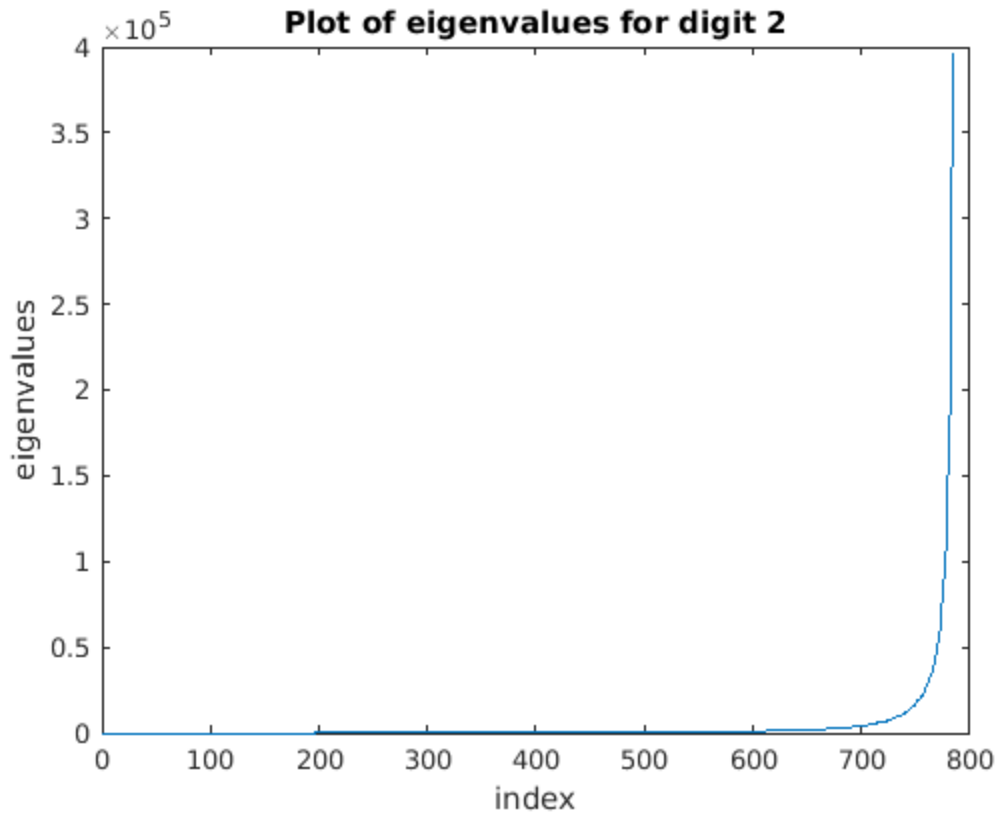
**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 0**



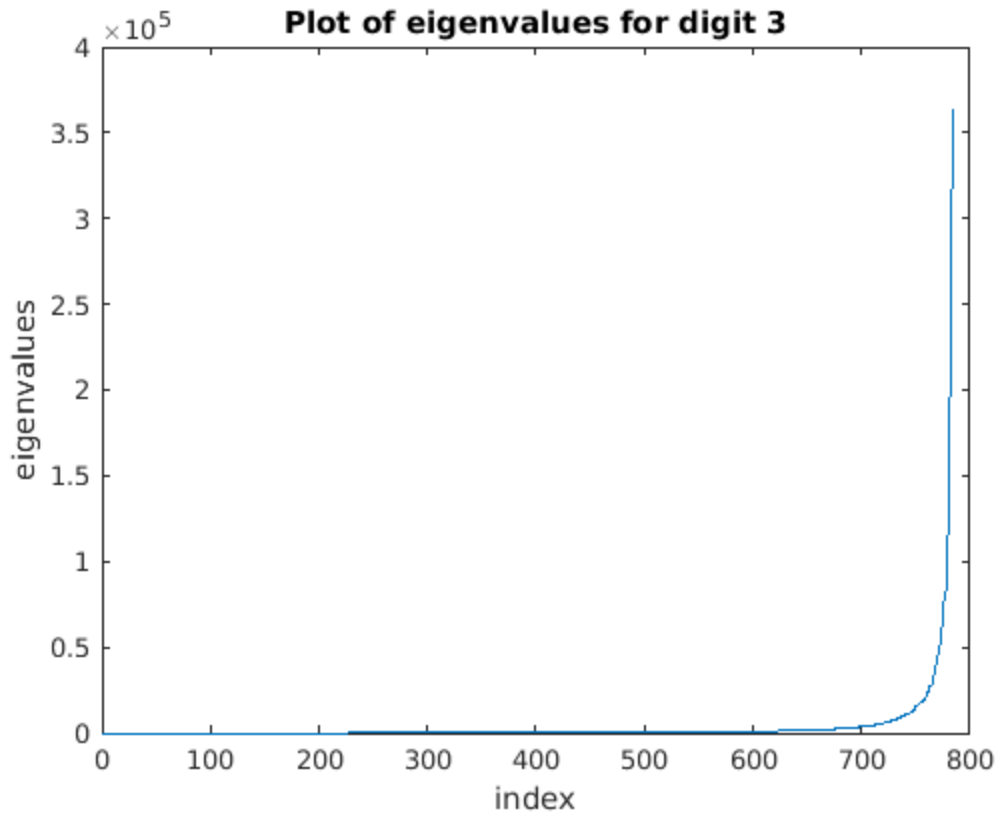
**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 1**



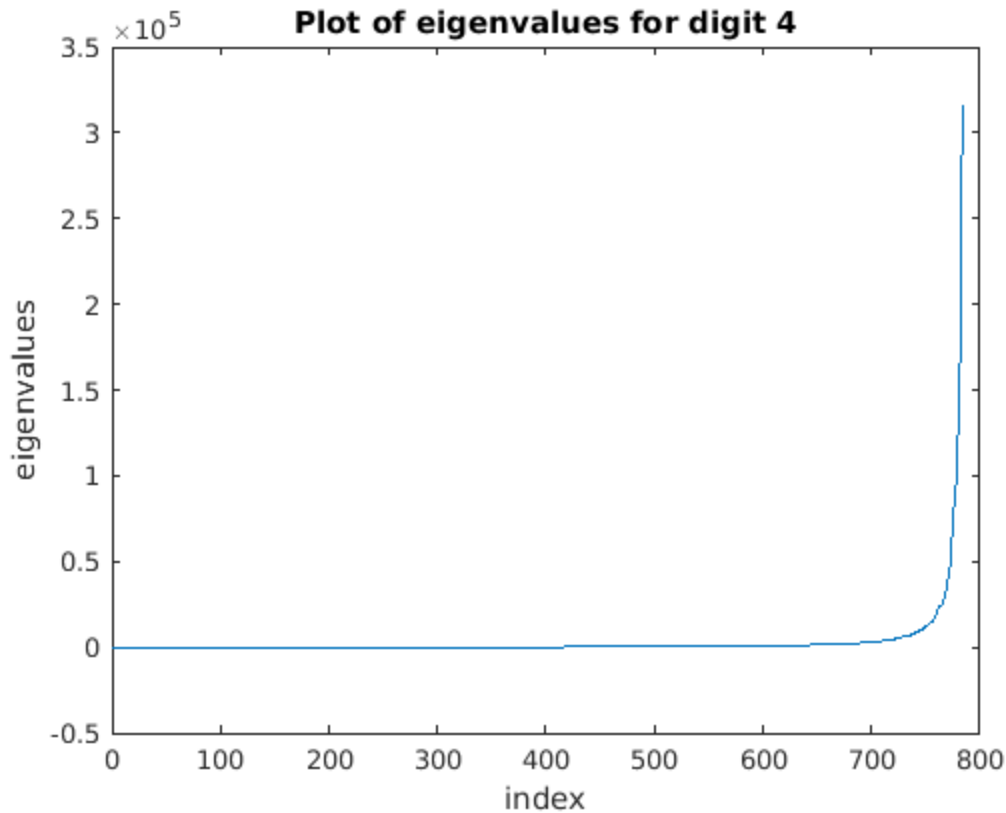
**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 2**



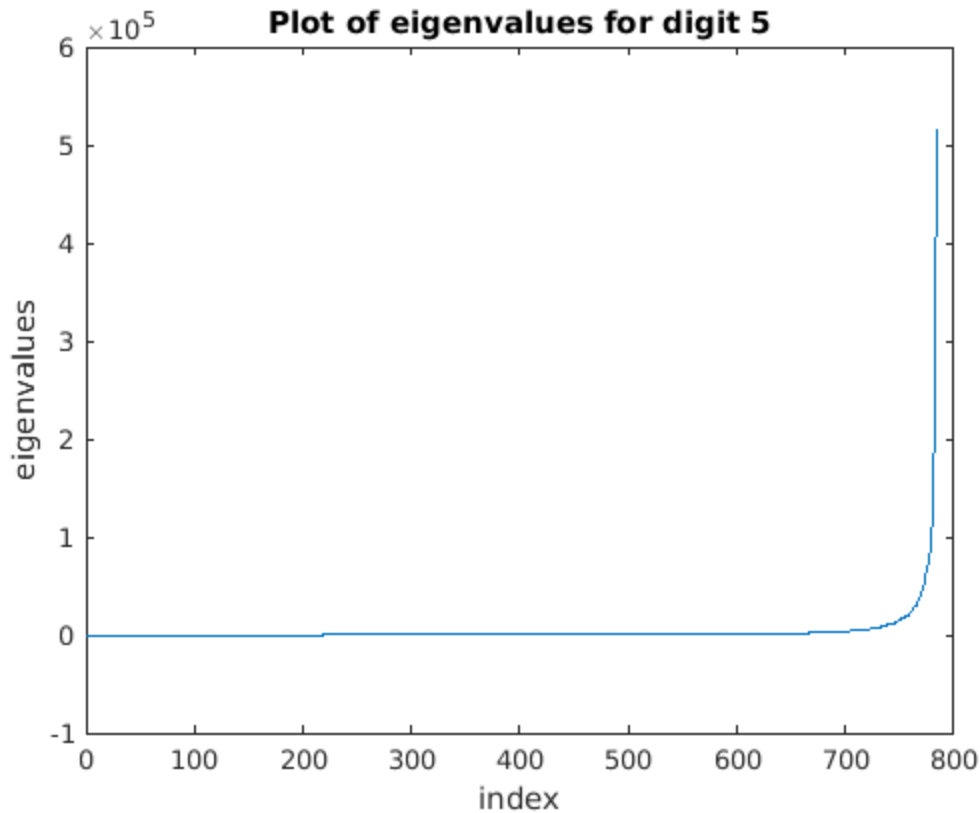
**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 3**



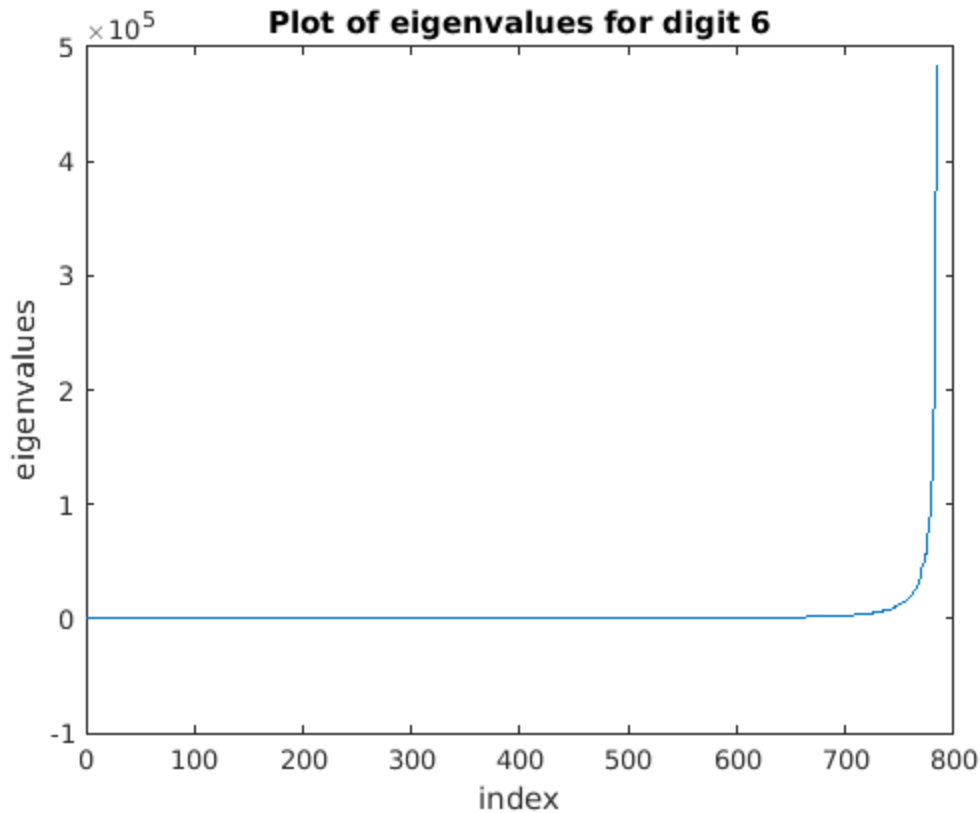
**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 4**



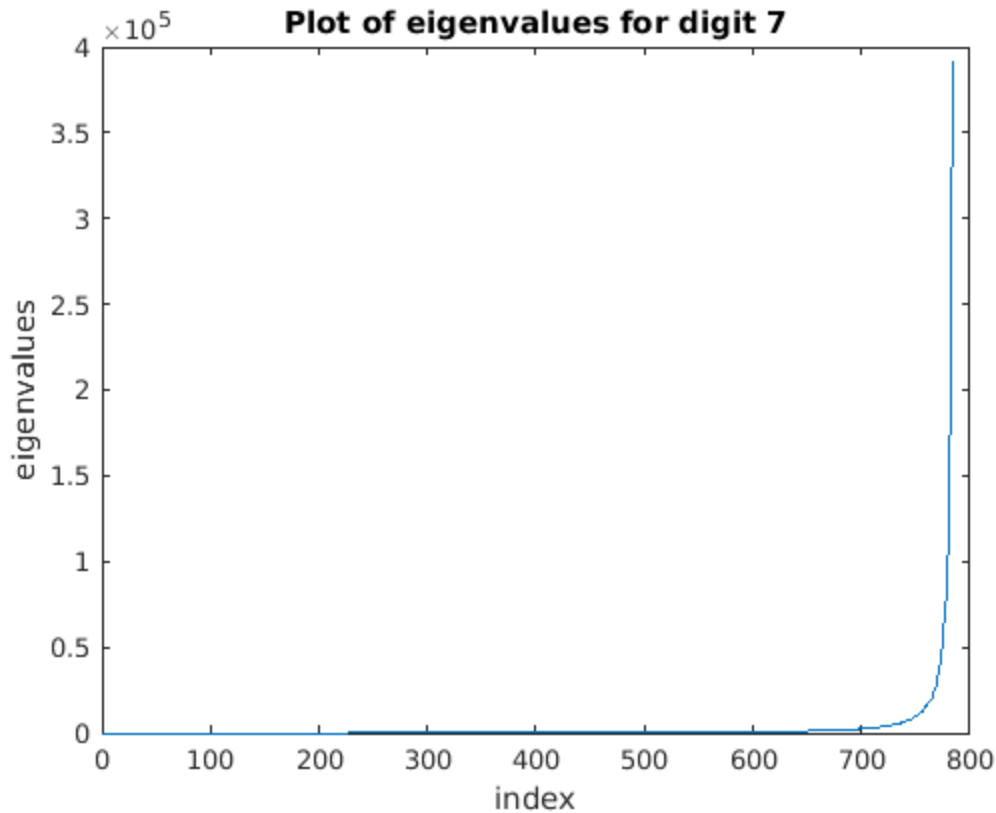
**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 5**



**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 6**

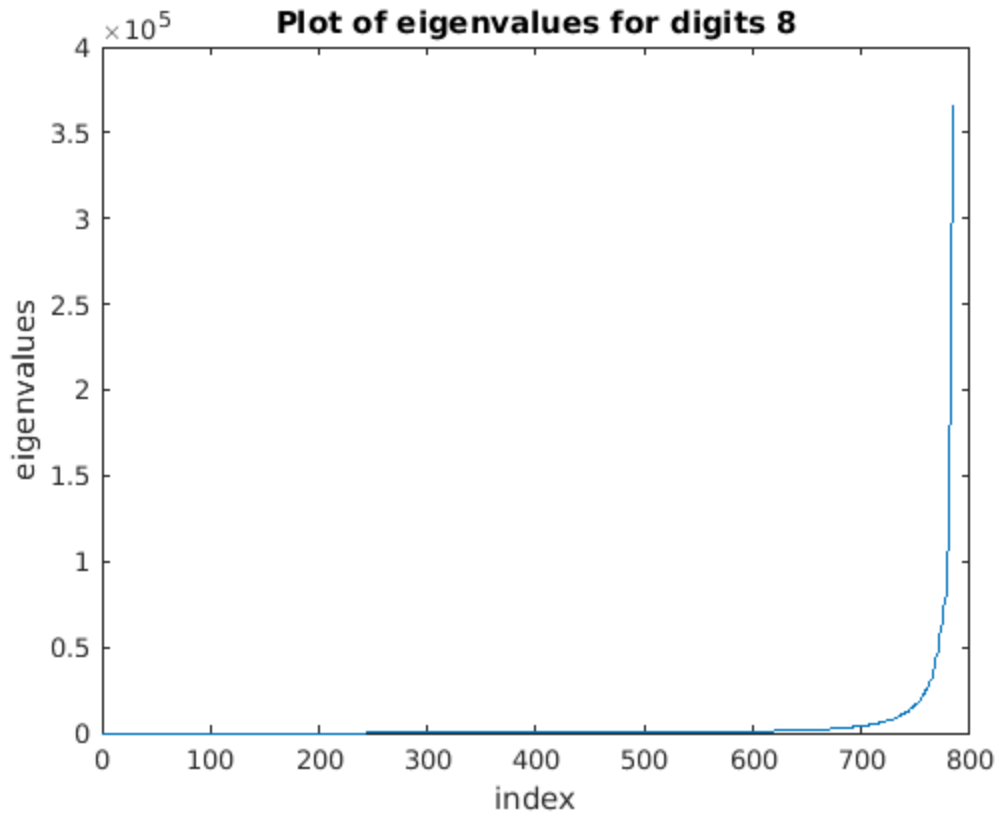


**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 7**

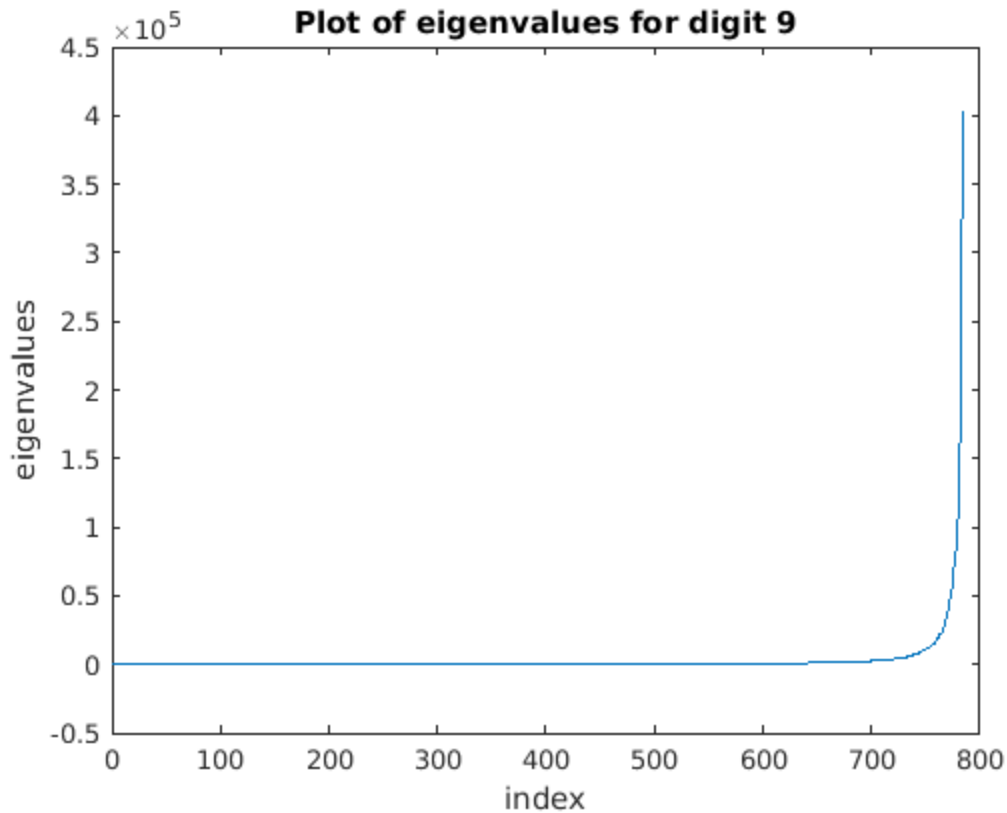


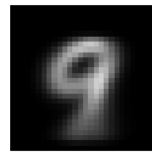
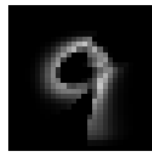
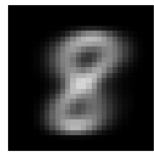
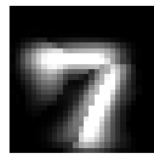
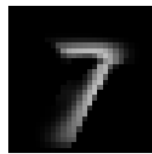
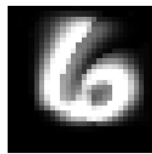
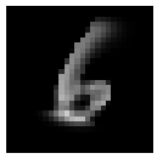
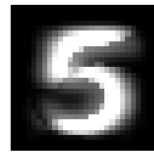
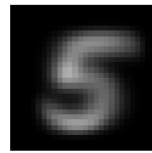
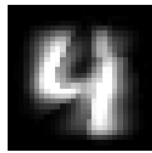
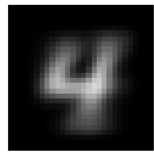
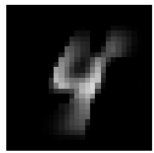
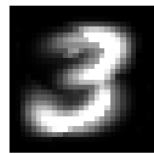
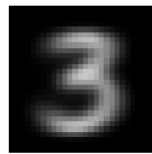
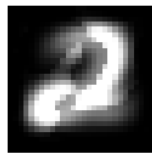
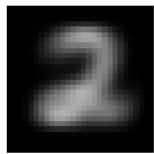
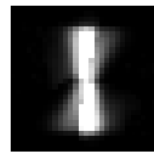
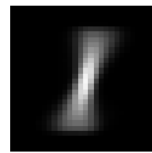
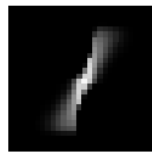
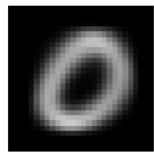
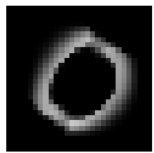


**Plot of eigenvalues for digits 8**



**Plot of eigenvalues for digit 9**





### Problem 3.

(a) In the graphs we see that a lot of eigen values are small and some are very large. This proves the point that the modes of variation are not  $28^2$  but far less. The significant models of vibrations are far less than  $784 (28^2)$  since most of people write similarly and hence most of pixels end up having values close enough in all the images. But some eigen values are very high which shows that there are sufficient differences as well.

(b) we see that '3' figures vary enough for distinction to be observed.

The  $\mu - \sqrt{\lambda} \times v$  and  $\mu + \sqrt{\lambda} \times v$  are clearly very different for most of numbers. This is because the principal mode of variation is able to capture most of variation in group of images.

So not all people write in same fashion. For the number 1, this shows us that people write in different orientations.